

US-PAT-NO: 5327575
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5327575 A
TITLE: Directional handover control in digital mobile radio systems employing MAHO

Abstract Text - ABTX (1):

A method of selecting handover targets for a communication unit exchanging a communicated signal through a serving base site in a digital cellular system. The method uses timing advance to determine a relative distance of a communication unit to the serving base site. The method comprising the steps of comparing a timing advance value with a first threshold. The first threshold may be equal to a distance one and one-half times the radius of the serving cell. When the timing advance value exceeds the first threshold, a base site frequency list is modified to include base sites non-adjacent the serving base site. The identity of the non-adjacent base sites may be determined from the directionality of the communication unit. The method further includes the step of selecting a handover target providing a highest relative RSSI value to the communication unit from the modified base site frequency list.

TITLE - TI (1):

Directional handover control in digital mobile radio systems employing MAHO

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (4):

Digital cellular communication systems are known. Such systems are, typically, comprised of a number of cells, each having a service coverage area, and a number of cellular telephones (communication units) (also sometimes referred to hereinafter as mobile stations or MSs). The service coverage areas of adjacent cells are typically arranged to partially overlap in such a manner as to provide a substantially continuous coverage area in which a communication unit receiving service from one cell may be handed off to an adjacent cell with no interruption in service. The Groupe Special Mobile (GSM) is a European digital cellular system, as specified in GSM recommendations available from the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) is an example of just such a system.

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (7):

Upon activation, an MS scans a pre-programmed spectrum in search

of CCCH identification signals transmitted from nearby BTSs. Upon detecting a CCCH identification signal, the communication unit measures a signal quality factor (such as signal strength) of the identification signal as a means of determining relative proximity of the BTS. Upon completing the scan of frequencies within the spectrum, the MS generally selects the BTS providing the largest relative signal quality factor as a serving BTS. Upon identifying, and locking onto a suitably strong signal, the communication unit monitors the selected CCCH for incoming calls. While monitoring the serving BTS, the MS receives an adjacent base site frequency list on the CCCH of the serving BTS. The set of frequencies identifies the spectral location of primary channels of BTSs, adjacent the serving BTS. Limitation of the set of frequencies to BTSs adjacent the serving BTS reduces the time period required to measure, and transfer to a serving BTS the signal strength values of BTSs that are presumably the best handover candidates. Limitation of the set of frequencies to adjacent BTSs also reduces the possibility of handover to a distant BTS with a high signal strength value caused by signal propagation anomalies.

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (8):

During normal operation (including during active calls), the MS monitors for, identifies, and measures a received signal strength indication (RSSI) of primary channels of nearby BTSs. The MS detects and measures the RSSI of nearby BTSs by reference to the frequency list communicated to the MS by the serving BTS. Upon detection of a signal of a nearby BTS, the MS also decodes an ID of the nearby BTS.

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (9):

If involved in an active call, the MS relays measurement information back to the base site on an associated signaling channel. Through such a process, it is possible for the MS to maintain an association with the most appropriate (proximate) BTS. The process may entail an autonomous switching by the MS to a different BTS, causing perhaps a re-registration by the MS with the system indicating that such a switch has occurred. Alternatively, during an active communication exchange, the MS may be commanded by the system to handover to a more appropriate BTS. Handover based upon information provided to the BTS by the MS is commonly referred to as a mobile assisted handover (MAHO).

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (10):

Under GSM, a decision to handoff a communication unit to a target BTS may be based upon a power budget expression (see GSM Recommendation 5.08). The power budget expression provides a method of comparing a path loss between an MS and serving cell with a path loss between the MS and a potential handoff target cell.

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (11):

Under GSM, handover may also be desirable when the MS exceeds a specified distance from a serving BTS. Handoff may be desirable in such case to minimize effective cell size and to insure that an MS is served from the nearest BTS. Other handover causes, as specified in GSM recommendation 5.08, include handover for reason of RXQUAL (high bit-error-rate threshold), and handover for reason of RXLEV (down link threshold or uplink threshold).

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (12):

Where the decision to handoff is based on distance, the parameter that may be used as an indication of distance is timing advance. Timing advance is a parameter measured by a BTS based upon round-trip signal delay of a signal transmitted from the serving BTS to the MS and back to the BTS. The measured value is then used to adjust the timing of the MS to ensure that transmissions from an MS arrive at a BTS within the TDM slot assigned to the MS.

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (13):

While the prior art handover algorithm has worked well, problems may be experienced in target selection. Under GSM, potential targets are determined from RSSI values measured by the MS. Potential targets, on the other hand, are limited to BTSS adjacent the serving BTS (as determined by the frequency list communicated to the MS). If handover is deferred because a target BTS is operating at capacity, then the MS may move past adjacent BTSS into the service areas of non-adjacent BTSS. As the MS continues to receive service through the original serving BTS the MS may not detect nearby non-adjacent BTSS (as in the case of a fast mobile moving through micro cells). If the MS moves too far from the serving BTS before a channel becomes available in an adjacent BTS then the MS may be dropped. Even if not dropped, an MS operating relatively far from a serving BTS, presumably at full power, may create a source of interference sufficient to cause dropped calls in the case of other MSs.

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (14):

When a channel becomes available in a target BTS (adjacent the original serving BTS) a handover may take place to the target BTS. At that time, a new frequency list may be transferred to the MS. The MS may now measure an RSSI value of a target BTS adjacent the new serving BTS, and a further handover may take place that finally places the MS in the most proximate cell. The result of all of this handover activity is a ratcheting of the MS from one cell to another; from the original serving BTS, to an adjacent BTS, to a proximate BTS. Ratcheting not only consumes valuable control resources of a

communication system but also reduces the availability of traffic channels as intermediate BTSs alternately reserve, and then release, traffic channels as the MS ratchets to a proximate BTS.

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (15):

Ratcheting may also occur as a result of signal anomalies where obstructions or other local signal propagation characteristics cause a MS to pass through adjacent BTS service areas without handover. Because of the problem associated with ratcheting, a need exists for a better method of identifying proximate BTSs by MSs.

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (17):

A method of selecting handover targets for a communication unit exchanging a communicated signal through a serving base site in a digital cellular system. The method comprising the steps of comparing a timing advance value with a first threshold, and, when the timing advance value exceeds the first threshold, modifying a base site frequency list to include base sites non-adjacent the serving base site. The method further includes the step of selecting a handover target providing a highest relative RSSI value to the communication unit from the modified base site frequency list .

Drawing Description Text - DRTX (2):

FIG. 1 depicts a cellular radiotelephone communication system including a number of cells and a communication unit, according to the invention.

Drawing Description Text - DRTX (5):

FIG. 4 depicts a communication unit passing out of a serving cell into an adjacent cell, in accordance with the invention.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (10):

The content of the base site frequency list, in accordance with the invention, is generated under a suitable algorithm. Under one embodiment of the invention the contents of the base site frequency list are dependent upon the results of a comparison of the timing advance value with a set of timing advance threshold values.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (11):

Under such an embodiment a first threshold value may be made equal to the timing advance value of an MS (40) located at a distance from the serving BTS (e.g. 11/2 times the radius of the serving cell (10-19). Where the timing advance value is less than the first threshold.

the serving BTS (e.g. 26) transmits a first set of base site frequencies including BTSS (20-25) adjacent the serving BTS (26). Where the timing advance value exceeds the first threshold, the base site frequency list is adjusted, in accordance with the invention, to include non-adjacent BTSS. Different frequency lists, in fact, may be generated based upon a series of threshold values representing distance, and direction, from a serving BTS.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (12):

By way of example, MS 40 requests access to and is granted a TCH through BTS 26. The base site frequency list communicated to the MS (40) includes BTSS (20-25). As a communicated signal is exchanged by the MS (40) through the serving BTS (26) the MS (40) may move into an adjacent cell (14, FIG. 4) and now be closer to an adjacent BTS (24). The MS (40) during such move continues to transmit RSSI values to the serving BTS (26). Upon entering the adjacent cell (14) the RSSI value from BTS 24 may indicate the need for a handover from the original serving BTS (26) to the adjacent BTS (24). If a TCH is available at BTS (24) the original serving BTS (26) transmits control information to the MS (40) causing the MS (40) to handover to the adjacent BTS (24).

Detailed Description Text - DETX (13):

If a TCH is not available at the adjacent BTS (24) then the MS (40) continues to move across the adjacent cell (14) exchanging a communicated signal through the original serving BTS (26). As the MS (40) continues to move away from the serving BTS (26), the timing advance value is increased, by the original serving BTS (26) to accommodate the increased range between the MS (40) and the serving BTS (26). As the MS (40) passes the first threshold, the serving BTS (26) modifies the base site frequency list. Upon determining that the MS (40) has passed the first threshold, the serving BTS (26) now determines, based upon relative RSSI values, that the MS (40) is now proximate to BTS 24. Based upon such proximity, the serving BTS (26) now transmits a modified base site frequency list that includes the proximate BTS (24) and BTSS (25, 23, 28, 27, and 29) that are adjacent the proximate BTS (24).

Detailed Description Text - DETX (14):

As the MS (40) continues to move across the adjacent cell (14) and RSSI values from BTS (24) continues to provide the highest relative value the serving BTS (26) will continue to seek handover to the proximate BTS (24). If, on the other hand, the RSSI value of a non-adjacent BTS (27) should provide a higher relative value than the other BTSS (24, 25, 23, 28, 27, and 29) within the base site frequency list then the serving BTS (26) would seek handover to the non-adjacent BTS (27).

Detailed Description Text - DETX (15):

If, after entering the adjacent cell (14), the MS (40) should then proceed to enter adjacent cell (15) then the serving BTS (26) would detect such movement by relative RSSI values. In the case where RSSI values from BTSs 24 and 25 were substantially equal, the serving BTS (26) would alternately seek handover to either of the adjacent BTSs (24 or 25). If the timing advance value in such case should exceed the first threshold then the serving BTS (26) would add non-adjacent BTS 29 to the base site frequency list.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (16):

In another embodiment of the invention, timing advance may be used to reduce interference by precluding handover in circumstances involving a MS (40) located on an elevated structure (e.g. a hill, high-rise building, or bridge which provides an advantageous position to see many, or all, of the BTSs in system 100). In the case of an elevated structure, the MS (40) receiving service from a serving BTS (26) may be situated in a line-of-site position to an adjacent BTS (24) and measure a relatively high RSSI value even though the MS (40) is located within the serving cell (16) and closer to the serving BTS (26) than the adjacent BTS (24). Moreover, because of local reuse conditions, a handover of an MS (40) on an elevated structure may be a source of interference to BTSs (20-22).

Detailed Description Text - DETX (17):

In the case of elevated structures within a cell (10-19) a minimum distance threshold may be established. The minimum distance threshold may be a timing advance value equal to a cell radius. Under such an embodiment, handover is deferred until a serving BTS (26) determines that the minimum distance threshold has been exceeded.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (18):

Note that it may be possible (under unusual RF propagation conditions) for the highest signal strength that the MS (40) sees to indicate a different BTS than the proximate BTS. If these conditions are possible in system 100, then it is advantageous to use timing advance plus the two strongest adjacent BTSs to determine the new frequency list, etc. In the case where the two strongest adjacent BTSs cannot be correlated to the same direction from the serving cell, the new frequency list will revert to the original list of adjacent cells in an effort to determine a new directionality.

Claims Text - CLTX (1):

1. A method of selecting handover targets for a communication unit

exchanging a communicated signal through a serving base site in a digital cellular system, such method comprising the steps of:

Claims Text - CLTX (3):

B) comparing a timing advance value of the communication unit with a first threshold;

Claims Text - CLTX (4):

C) when the timing advance value exceeds the first threshold, modifying the base site frequency list to include base sites non-adjacent the serving base site based upon the directionality of the communication unit; and

Claims Text - CLTX (5):

D) selecting a handover target providing a highest relative RSSI value to the communication unit based upon a second set of measured RSSI values of base sites within the modified base site frequency list.

Claims Text - CLTX (6):

2. An apparatus for selecting handover targets for a communication unit exchanging a communicated signal through a serving base site in a digital cellular system, such apparatus comprising:

Claims Text - CLTX (8):

B) means for comparing a timing advance value of the communication unit with a first threshold;

Claims Text - CLTX (9):

C) means for modifying the base site frequency list to include base sites non-adjacent the serving base site when the timing advance value exceeds the first threshold based upon the directionality of the communication unit; and

Claims Text - CLTX (10):

D) means for selecting a handover target providing a highest relative RSSI value to the communication unit based upon a second set of measured RSSI values of base sites within the modified base site frequency list.

Claims Text - CLTX (11):

3. A method of selecting handover targets from a communication unit exchanging a communicated signal through a serving base site in a digital cellular system, such method comprising the steps of:

Claims Text - CLTX (14):

C) comparing a timing advance value of the communication unit with a first threshold;

Claims Text - CLTX (15):

D) when the timing advance value exceeds the first threshold, modifying the base site frequency list to include base sites non-adjacent the serving base site based upon the directionality of the communication unit; and

Claims Text - CLTX (17):

F) selecting a handover target providing a highest relative RSSI value to the communication unit from the modified base site frequency list.

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ **BLACK BORDERS**
- ☐ **IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- ☒ **FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☐ **BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☐ **SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- ☐ **COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**
- ☐ **GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**
- ☐ **LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
- ☐ **REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**
- ☐ **OTHER:** _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.